Since both these projects are not Central Sector projects, the question of deciding allocation of power to beneficiary States by the Central Government does not arise.

STATEMENT

Memorandum of Understanding Between Himachal and Rajasthan

1. **Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Kol Dam Hydroelectric Project.**

An Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh was reached in September. 1981 for mutual benefit of hydel potential in the river basins in Himachal Pradesh. In 1984, an agreement was signed between the two State Governments for investigation and execution of Kol Dam Hydel Project, which inter-alia provided for share of investment and benefits of each State as under:

	Capital	Benefits
Rajasthan	75%	63%
Himachal Pradesh	25%	37%

According to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the agreement fell through due to lack of response from Rajasthan with regard to firm availability of resources from their side.

II. Parbati Hydroelectric Project

An MOU dated 20.10.1992 was signed by the Governments of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat and National Capital Territory of Delhi for investigation and execution of Parbati Hydroelectric Power Project in three stages. The project is located in Parvati Valley (Kullu District) in Himachal Pradesh, the equity contribution as mutually agreed by the State Governments will be as under:—

1.	Rajasthan	40%
2.	Haryana	25%
3.	Gujarat	15%
4.	Delhi	15%
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5%

The MOU also provides that 12 per cent of energy generated from the project shall be given to Himachal Pradesh free of cost. The remaining 88 per cent of energy generated from the project shall be apportioned amongst the States, including Himachal Pradesh in the ration of their equity participation.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested for enhancement of their share in equity from 5 per cent to 25 per cent by effecting the reduction in the share of other partner States.

National Policy of Hydroelectric Power Sector

140. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :
SHRI SAT MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Policy for the development of hydroelectric power sector has been formulated as suggested in the report of M.K. Sambamurti Committee;

(b) if so. the details thereof;

(c) whether investment approval for Chamera State-II Power Project in Himachal Pradesh which being executed by the NHPC has been accorded;

(d) if so, the time by which the work on this project is scheduled to commence; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) and (b) the Ministry of Power had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M.K. Sambamurti on 26th August, 1996 to suggest measures in general to speed up techno-economic clearances of hydroelectric projects in the private sector and evolve methodology to work out completed cost and mechanism to examine quantities of various items of civil works by Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission. In addition, the Committee was to consider any other issue which would facilitate development of hydro projects in the private sector. The Committee submitted its report on 27th March, 1997.

In order to enable the Government to formulate a national hydel policy, based on the recommendations of the Sambamurti Committee, a Group has been set up by Ministry of Power to explore ways and means of raising resources

for Hydro Electric Power Projects, The Government has also constituted a Task Force on Tariff for Hydro Electric Power Projects and a Task Force for Evolving a Model Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The cost estimates of the Chamera Hydro-electric Project Stage-II had not been agreed to by the Public Investment Board in its meeting held on 28.7.1997. The reasonableness of the cost estimates are being examined by Central Electricity Authority having regard to the turnkey nature of execution as well as the fact that 75% of the project cost will be provided by the executing consortium. The investment approval will be sought after receipt of a report from the Central Electricity Authority.

Dental Graduates

141. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the number of dental graduates needed for achieving a satisfactory level of treating dental diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the State or population-wise number of dental graduates needed during the Ninth Plan period; and

(c) the collage-wise intake of entrants to BDS Courses and MDS courses in the country as on September 1, 1997?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) The Dental Council of India has informed that in 1991 the Dentists population ratio was about 1 : 43,000. As per projection for 2004 A.D. there will be 50,000 dental surgeons for about 100 crore population which means the dentists population ratio will be 1 : 20,000 at that time. The increasing number of dental colleges and present rate of admission is expected to bring down the ratio to 1: 15,000 by 2010 A.D.

(c) A list of dental colleges showing the intake of BDS and MDS courses in the country is given in the Statement I and II attached.

STATEMENT-I

List of Institutions

Sl. No.	Name & address of the Institutions	Recognised/ Approved	Government/ Private	No. of Sanctioned BDS Seats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College & Hospital, 114, Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Road, CALCUTTA-700014.	Recognised	Govt.	50
2.	Nair Hospital Dental College Dr. A.L. Nair Road, Byculle, BOMBAY-400008	Rocognised	Govt.	60
3.	Govt. Dental College & Hospital, 1, P.D. Melle Road, Fort, BOMBAY-400001	Recognised	Govt.	100
4.	Dental College & Hospital, K.G's Medical College, LUCKNOW-226003.	Recognised	Govt.	40